

REMARKS

Claims 1-27 are all the claims pending in the present application. Applicant thanks the Examiner for indicating that claims 7, 8, 14, 15, 20, and 21 contain allowable subject matter, and would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Claims 7, 14, 20, and 21 have been amended, as indicated herein, to place these claims in independent form, and thus claims 7, 8, 14, 15, 20, and 21 are believed to be in condition for allowance.

The Examiner maintains the same rejections of the remaining claims. Specifically, claims 1-6, 9-13, 16, 19, and 24-27 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as allegedly being anticipated by Kazutoshi (Japanese Publication No. 04-068391). Claims 17, 18, 22, and 23 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Kazutoshi in view of Ohta (US Patent No. 6,608,927).

§102(b) Rejections (Kazutoshi) - Claims 1-6, 9-13, 16, 19, and 24-27

The Examiner maintains the rejections of claims 1-6, 9-13, 16, 19 and 24-27 as set forth in the previous Office Action, and adds a few new arguments in the *Response to Arguments* section on page 2 of the present Office Action. Applicant traverses these rejections at least based on the reasons set forth in the previously filed Response and the arguments set forth below.

In the *Response to Arguments* section of the present Office Action, the Examiner alleges:

Applicant argues that the cited reference, Kazutoshi (Japanese Publication # 04-068391) does not teach displaying a monochromatic image in a color display device. However, as shown in the art rejection below, Kazutoshi teaches a color liquid crystal display device (54) in which gradation of white (display ON) is illustrated. This teaching of Kazutoshi reads over the claim limitation as presented by the Applicant, and the distinction argued is not reflected in the claim. Note that the Examiner reserves the right to interpret in the broadest possible way.

Applicant argues that the reference does not teach displaying the monochromatic image having a higher gradation resolution than reproduction of each of the R, G and B cells. However as mentioned in the art rejection below, Kazutoshi teaches gradations of white and display data in terms of RGB in a pixel. One skilled in the art would ascertain that it is inherent that the bits for the white is total number of bits of RGB, which is greater than each of the RGB bits. Hence by the virtue of inherency, Kazutoshi's teaching reads over the claim limitation. Again the claim limitation is broad and the distinction argued is not reflected in the claim.

In response, first, Applicant points out that the Examiner essentially maintains the same arguments set forth previously, and does not add any substantially new arguments. The Examiner's position that the white level inherently includes a higher gradation is incorrect. The variation in the brightness (white levels) would promote the contrast among the color image. However, there is no inherent requirement that the brightness includes a higher resolution. This conclusion is merely one of speculation. In view of the fact that the "white levels" of Kazutoshi depend on the individual excess voltage of the R,G,B data, this would indicate that the brightness is accommodated on a per pixel basis, and thus does not have any increased resolution as the Examiner contends. Therefore, Applicants maintain that Kazutoshi does not disclose or suggest displaying a monochromatic image in a color display device, as recited in claim 1. *See pages 2-5 of Response dated January 24, 2006*

Further, Applicant submits that Kazutoshi does not disclose or suggest at least the following claim features of amended claim 1:

allotting a corresponding set of R, G and B data to each gradation of the monochromatic image having a larger number of gradations than a total number of gradations of the predetermined color that can be reproduced by each of the R,

G and B cells in the color display device, by using sets of R, G and B data for the total number of gradations of the predetermined color and one or two sets of R, G and B data obtained by at least one of: changing only one of three R, G, B data input to the respective R, G and B cells and simultaneously changing only two of the three R, G and B data, when reproduction performance of each of the R, G and B cells in said color display device refers to the total number of gradations of the predetermined color represented by a total number of the sets of R, G and B data that are obtained by simultaneously changing by one the three R, G and B data input to the respective R, G and B cells in order to reproduce the predetermined color; and

inputting the allotted corresponding set of R, G and B data to each of the R, G and B cells in said color display device.

Therefore, at least based on the foregoing, as well as the arguments set forth in the previous Response, Applicant maintains that Kazutoshi does not anticipate claim 1.

With respect to independent claim 10, Applicant submits that this claim is patentable at least based on reasons similar to those set forth above with respect to claim 1. With respect to dependent claims 2-6, 9, 11-13, 16, 19, and 24-27, Applicant submits that these claims are patentable at least by virtue of their respective dependencies from independent claims 1 and 10.

Further, with respect to dependent claims 4 and 11, Applicant previously argued that Kazutoshi does not disclose or suggest at least, “wherein a minimum value and a maximum value of said input data respectively correspond to approximate minimum and maximum luminance values as obtained by combining said R, G and B cells,” as recited in claim 4 and

similarly recited in claim 11. *See arguments in paragraph bridging pages 5 and 6 of Response dated January 24, 2006.* The Examiner does not respond to these specific arguments, and Applicant maintains that claims 4 and 11 are patentable over Kazutoshi at least based on the reasons set forth herein and in the previous Response. With respect to dependent claims 5 and 6, in the previous Response Applicant also argued the allowability of these claims based on their respective features, however the Examiner does not respond to Applicant's previous arguments. Accordingly, Applicant maintains that claims 5 and 6 are patentable at least based on the reasons set forth in the previous Response.

At least based on the foregoing, Applicant maintains that Kazutoshi does not anticipate claims 1-6, 9-13, 16, 19, and 24-27.

§103(a) Rejections (Kazutoshi / Ohta) - Claims 17, 18, 22, and 23

First, Applicant submits that claims 17, 18, 22, and 23 are patentable at least by virtue of their respective dependencies from independent claims 1 and 10. Ohta does not make up for the deficiencies of Kazutoshi.

Further, with respect to dependent claims 17, 18, in the previous Response, Applicant asserted that the cited portions of Ohta do not disclose or suggest that image data is based on an image being used for medical diagnosis. The Examiner does not respond to these specific arguments set forth in the previous Response. Accordingly, Applicant maintains the previous arguments.

Yet further, Applicant previously argued that one skilled in the art would not have been motivated to combine the teachings of Kazutoshi with Ohta based on the reasons set forth on the

paragraph bridging pages 7 and 8 of the previous Response. Again, the Examiner does not respond to this specific argument.

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

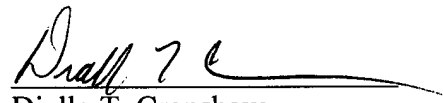
Respectfully submitted,

SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
Telephone: (202) 293-7060
Facsimile: (202) 293-7860

WASHINGTON OFFICE

23373

CUSTOMER NUMBER



Diallo T. Crenshaw
Registration No. 52,778

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